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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 6th April 1912.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.

V—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Nil.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PAGE.

VI—MISCELLANEOUS—*concluded.*

URIYA PAPERS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[*Corrected up to the 24th August 1911.*]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	BENGALI.				
1	"Bangaratna"	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanai Lal Das, Karmokar, age 24	1,500
2	"Bangavasi"	Calcutta	Do. ...	Behary Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 54; Hari Mohan Mukherji, Brahman, age 48; Satyendra Kumar Bose.	15,000
3	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura	Do. ...	Ram Nath Mukherji, V.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 50; Bisvanath Mukherji, B.L., age 48 years, Brahman.	453
4	"Basumati"	Calcutta	Do. ...	Sasi Bhusan Mukherji, age 45 years; Hari Pada Adhikari, age 40; Mani Lal Banerji, age 35.	17,000
5	"Birbhum Hitaishi" ...	Bolpur	Do. ...	Raj Ranjan Sen Gupta, age 45 ...	732
6	"Birbhum Varta" ...	Suri	Do. ...	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 37,	948
7	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan	Do. ...	Prabodha Nanda Sarkar, Kayastha ...	900 to 1,000
8	"Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha."	Bhawanipur ..	Do. ...	Hem Chandra Nag, B.A., Kayastha, age 28.	500
9	"Chinsura Vartavaha" ...	Chinsura	Do. ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 45	1,200
10	"Dairik Chandrika" ..	Calcutta	Daily ...	Hari Dass Dutt, Kayastha, age 40 ...	500
11	"Education Gazette" ...	Chinsura	Weekly ...	Pundit Nibaran Chandra Bhattacharyya, Brahmin, age 55 years.	1,400
12	"Hindustan"	Calcutta	Do. ...	Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 40 ...	1,000
13	"Hitavadi"	Ditto	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Mukherji, *Editor*; Jogendra Kumar Chatterjee and Manindra Nath Bose, *Sub-Editors*.	30,000
14	"Jagaran"	Bagerhat	Do. ...	.....	About 200
15	"Jasohar"	Jessore	Do ...	Ananda Charan Chaudhury, Kayastha, age 35; Surendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha.	500
16	"Kalyani"	Magura	Do. ...	Biseswar Mukherjee, age 47, Brahmin	500
17	"Khulnavasi"	Khulna	Do. ...	Gopal Chandra Mukherji, Brahmin, age 50.	500 to 600
18	"Manbhum"	Purulia	Do. ...	Bagola Chandra Ghose, Kayastha, age 40.	500
19	"Medinipur Hitaishi" ...	Midnapore ...	Do. ...	Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 34.	500
20	"Muhammadi"... ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Muhammad Akram Khan, age 36; Akbar Khan.	1,000
21	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Bonwari Lal Goswami, Brahmin, age 45.	162
22	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Revd. Lall Behari Shah, Native Christian, age 52.	300
23	"Nayak"	Ditto	Daily ...	Rajkumar Sen, Baidya, age 28 ...	3,000
24	"Nihar"	Contai	Weekly ..	Madhusudhan Jana, age 42	300
25	"Pallivarta"	Bongong	Do. ...	Charu Chandra Roy, Kayastha, age 37	500
26	"Pallivasi"	Kalna	Do. ...	Sosi Bhusan Banerji, Brahmin, age 46	About 400
27	"Prachar"	Calcutta	Monthly ...	.....	
28	"Prasun"	Katwa	Weekly ...	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin, age 46; Banku Behari Ghose, Goala, age 40.	650
29	Pratikar"	Berhampore ...	Do. ...	Kamakhya Prosad Ganguli, Brahmin, age 62.	503
30	"Purulia Darpan" ...	Purulia	Do. ...	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, Brahmin. age 40.	About 700
31	"Ratnakar"	Asansol	Do. ...	Satya Kinkar Banerji, Brahman, age 35.	600
32	"Samaj"	Calcutta	Do. ...	Sarat Kumar Mitra; Bihari Lal Ray, B.A.; Saroda Charan Mittra, chief contributor.	1,000
33	"Samay"	Ditto	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das	500
34	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	Do. ...	Shiva Nath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterjee, M.A.	10,000
35	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-Ananda Bazar Patrika."	Calcutta	Do. ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahman, age 38.	2,000
	HINDI.				
36	"Bara Bazar Gazette" ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Chaturbhuj Audichya, Brahman, age 30 years.	300
37	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Sew Narain Sing, age 39; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 48.	2,200

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—*concluded.*

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	HINDI—*concld.*				
38	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Patna	Weekly ...	Nand Kisor Das Surma, age 38 ...	500
39	"Bir Bharat"	Calcutta	Do. ...	Prantosh Dutta, Kayastha, age 27 ...	1,000
40	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi	Fortnightly ...	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott	1,250
41	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Hari Kissen Joshar, Khettri, age 35	3,000
42	"Hitvarta"	Ditto	Do. ...	Rao Purandkar, Mahratta, Brahmin, age 29.	3,000
43	"Lakshmi"	Gya	Monthly ...	Madho Prasad, age 32	200 (This number fluctuates.)
44	"Marwari"	Calcutta	Weekly ..	R. K. Tebrevala, Hindu, age 40 ...	500
45	"Mithila Mihir" ...	Darbhanga ...	Do. ...	Bishno Kanta Jha,	520
46	"Sattya Sanatan Dharm" ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Vaisya, age 41	500
47	"Shiksha"	Arrah	Weekly ...	Shukhul Narain Panday, Brahmin,	3,000
48	"Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Ambika Prasad Bajpai, Sew Narain Lall.	300
49	"Tirhut Samachar" ...	Muzaffarpur ...	Do. ...	Sangeswar Prosad Sarma, Babhan by caste.	200
	PERSIAN.				
50	"Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin."	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Sayyid Jalaluddin, Shiah, age 60 ...	1,000
	URDU.				
51	"Al Punch"	Bankipore ...	Weekly ...	Syed Ahsan, Muhammadan, age 40 ...	500
52	"Darus Sultanat" ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Quazi Abdul Latif, Muhammadan, age 37.	400
53	"Star of India" ...	Arrah	Do. ...	Munshi Muhammad Zaharul Haq, Muhammadan, age 60.	657
	ORIYA.				
54	"Garjatbasini"	Talcher ...	Weekly ...	Bhagirathi Misra, Brahmin, age 42 ...	.....
55	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Deogarh (Bamra) ...	Do. ...	Dinabandhu Garhnaik, Chasa, age 36.	.....
56	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore	Do. ...	Kasinath Panda, Brahmin, age 36 ...	300
57	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Cuttack	Do. ...	Ram Tarak Sen, Tamuli, age 49 ...	400
58	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Gauri Sankar Roy	800
59	"Utkal Varta"	Calcutta	Do. ...	Moni Lall Moherana, Karmokar, age 45.	500

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 24th August 1911.

No.	Name of Publication,	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor,	Circulation.
	"Hindi Biharee" ...	Bankipore ...	Weekly.		
	"Bajrangi Samachar" ...	Jamore (Gaya) ...	Monthly.		
	"Sulabh Samachar" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly.		
	"Moslem Hitaishi" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly.		
	"Vartavaha"	Ranaghat ...	Weekly ...	Sheikh Abdur Rahim, Muhammadan.	
	"Viswadut"	Howrah ...	Weekly.		
	"Rajsakti"	Purulia ...	Weekly.		
	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	Weekly.		
	"Mahamaya"	Dhinsura ...	Weekly.		
	"Durbar Gazette" ...	Calcutta ..	Weekly.		
	"Medini Bandhav" ...	Midnapore ...	Weekly.		
	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	Daily.		
	"Birbhum Vasi" ...	Rampurhat ...	Weekly.		
	"Teli Samachar" .	Barh ...	Monthly.		
	"Bandhu"	Calcutta ...	Daily.		
	"Narad"	Cahpra ..	Daily.		
	"Birbharat"	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Ceased to exist.	
	"Sri Sanatan Dharma" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Ditto.	
	"Bara Bazar Gazette" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Ditto.	
	"Darul Sultanat" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Ditto.	

I.—Foreign Politics.

The Persian loan.

The acceptance of the Anglo-Russian loan by Persia, and her agreeing to reduce her army means, to the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 31st March, that her downfall is now complete. She will also have to show that she bears no ill-will towards either Power. Surely independence, or even life, purchased at such a price is simply worthless. HITAVARTA, Mar. 31st, 1912.

II.—Home Administration.

(a)—*Police.*

Kidnapping scare in Bagerhat.

2. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 31st March says that the kidnapping scare still continues in the villages near Bagerhat, and one often hears of alleged kidnappears being severely beaten by villagers. The police ought, in the interest of public peace, to tell the villagers that the scare is altogether unfounded. JAGARAN, Mar. 31st, 1912.

Alleged misbehaviour of soldiers at Barrackpore.

3. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 30th March draws the attention of the Government to the correspondence in the *Bengalee* of the 23rd idem, to the effect that the inhabitants of the villages adjacent to the military barracks at Barrackpore are living in a state of panic for fear of misbehaving English soldiers, who keep th emselves hiding in bushes and come out whenever they see a woman, and sometimes even enter into private houses. An immediate enquiry is prayed for. BANGAVASI, Mar. 30th, 1912.

Detective police in Midnapur.

4. The *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapore] of the 1st April points out that a Sub-Inspector, a head-constable and constables still remain posted at Midnapore to report on the movements of the 154 men who were originally accused in the Midnapore Bomb Case. The local people have suffered from police oppression so long that they can now bear everything without a murmur. MEDINI BANDHAV, April 1st, 1912.

The Secret police.

5. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 31st March is sorry to learn that the branch of the secret police maintained during the late unrest will be still retained, and says that so long as it would remain it would continue to fan the fire of unrest, at least to justify its own existence, which itself is a thorn by the side of the people and a slur on the rulers. The sooner it is, therefore, abolished the better. HITAVARTA Mar. 31st, 1912.

The Criminal Investigation Department.

6. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th March cannot approve of Sir William Duke's decision to retain the Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department in its present condition until July next. HITAVADI, [illegible]

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

An unsatisfactory decision.

7. Referring to the decision of the Ludhiana Sessions Judge acquitting, in spite of the majority of the jurors having given the verdict of "guilty," the nine constables of the Railway Police, Ludhiana, who were charged with having outraged the chastity of a girl named Nanki a few months ago, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 1st April observes that the decision will not give satisfaction to the Punjab public and particularly the Hindus, and asks if the case will receive the attention of the Punjab Government. HINDI BANGAVASI, April 1st, 1912.

Blessed is British justice.

8. The *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 26th March writes:— The value of an Indian's life is Rs. 75, for the soldier who shot a cobbler at Poona has been fined Rs. 75 by the Sessions Court. What would have been the result if an Indian's musket had gone off, even by mistake, and hurt a European? Blessed are British justice and virtue. SATYA SANATAN DHARMA, Mar. 26th, 1912.

STAR OF INDIA, Mar. 29th, 1912.

The Bihar Waqf.

9. Referring to the Bihar Laheri Muhalla Endowment and the appointment of a European gentleman from England to serve as a Manager for the same, on a monthly salary of Rs. 700, over and above the appointment of a Mutwalli and two Naibs (assistants) already sanctioned by the District Judge of Patna, the *Star of India* [Arrah] of the 29th March asks the readers, as well as the District Judge, whether these are means adopted to safeguard the Waqf (endowment), and whether such appointment is consistent with clause 12 of the deed of endowment, neither the District Judge nor the High Court having power to interfere with the wishes of the donor.

(*d*)—*Education.*

SANJIVANI, Mar. 28th, 1912.

Sir George Clarke's in consistency on the question of compulsory education.

10. The other day, writes the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 28th March, Sir George Clarke spoke strongly in favour of free and compulsory education for European and Eurasian boys and girls in India. The same Sir George has, however, as strongly, opposed the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill. The inconsistency is worthy of notice. He wants all European and Eurasian boys and girls in India to be educated, and at the same time is unwilling to remove the cause of the illiteracy of Indian boys and girls, so that the influence and hold of the former on the latter may not wane.

SANJIVANI, Mar. 28th, 1912.

The Dacca University scheme.

11. Referring to the announcement in the Supreme Legislative Council of some details of Lord Hardinge's Dacca University scheme, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 28th March says:—

It is a matter of great satisfaction that no college outside Dacca town will be included in the University. But will the same rule apply to schools also? We want to know this, for Eastern Bengal will be relieved of all uneasiness caused by the proposed Dacca University, if no schools also outside Dacca town are included in it.

But what will be the fate of poor students in the town itself if both the colleges in it are turned into residental colleges? Many of them get their meals free in the houses of charitably disposed persons, or maintain themselves by private tuition. Will the Government be able to give them food and education free in the colleges? If not, non-residential students also should be admitted into them.

The prospect of having a Special Educational Officer has greatly alarmed the people of Eastern Bengal.

TIRHUT SAMACHAR Mar. 28th, 1912.

Appeal for advancement of Sanskrit learning.

12. In publishing an appeal from Babu Tulapat Singh of Durbhanga, praying that a portion of the Imperial grant for education annonnced at Delhi, be devoted to the promotion of Sanskrit learning, the *Tirhut Samachar* [Muzaffarpur] of the 28th March while supporting it says that the old method of teaching in vogue in the country is of little practical value, and invests the teachers with a sense of self-importance. Western education, on the other hand, is creating a sense of nationality in its recipients. Practical subjects should, therefore, find a place in the curriculum of the Sanskrit *tols*.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA, Mar. 27th, 1912.

Appointment of Parsi ladies in the Dacca Eden Lady school.

13. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 27th March sympathises with the *Sanjivani*, a Brahmo organ, in its sorrow at the appointment of two non-graduate Parsi ladies as Head Mistress and Superintendent, respectively, of the Dacca Eden Lady Schools over the heads of a number of Bengali Brahmo lady teachers of the school who are graduates, and draws the attention of the authorities to the matter.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA, April 2nd, 1912.

Indians in the Educational Service.

14. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 2nd April has an article in which it is said that the prospects of Indians in the Educational Service have been gradually darkened by their wholesale exclusion from its highest grades. Men like Prasanna Kumar Sarvadhikary, Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna and others have, at one time, drawn monthly salaries of Rs. 1,200 each. Now, it is a rare thing for an Indian

to draw ever Rs. 700 in the service. The policy which Lord Lytton inaugurated has been upset. Rarely, an Indian here or an Indian there is favoured by the Secretary of State with an appointment in the Indian Educational Service, but the number of Indians so favoured is so small as to be altogether negligible in a calculation. Ordinarily, Rs. 500 is the highest salary that an Indian scholar, however high his attainments, can expect in the Eucational S rvice of his country, the posts in the grade of Rs. 750 to which they can aspire at the highest, being very few. Under the new system, even distinguished officers like Radhika Prassenna Mukerjee and Brahma Mohan Sanyal did not receive more than Rs. 750 per month. As Principal of the Sanskrit College, Pandit Mahesh Chandra received Rs. 1,200 per month. After him, Pandits Nilmani, Haraprasad and Kaliprasanna did not receive even Rs. 800 per month as Principals of the same college. And we doubt whether the present Principal, Pandit Satischandra, will ever receive more then Rs. 500 per month. The Government is urged to remove the distinction between Indians end Englishmen, which keeps the former out of the higher ranks of the Educational Service.

Injustice to Mr. Abdul Karim.

15. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th March wants an early statement by Government as to the truth or otherwise of the complaint made by the *Sanjivani* on behalf of Mr. Abdul Karim (see Report on Native Papers for 30th March 1912 paragraph 31.) The Mau'vi is accustomed to such treatment, for he is a conscientious man, who does not flatter and always say ditto to his superiors. MUHAMMADI, Mar. 29th, 1912.

A complaint in regard to the Calcutta Madrasah.

16. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th March, in recalling how some of the questions for the annual examinations of the Arabic Department of the Calcutta Madrasah have leaked out (see Report on Native Papers for 30th March 1912 paragraph 26, writes that a fresh batch of questions has recently been received by it and also by the *Musalman* newspaper. If officially requested, copies of these question papers may be sent up to Mr. Harley. In any case, let Mr. Harley insist henceforth on taking custody personally of these question papers, instead of relegating them to the keeping of the Head Maulvi of the institution. MUHAMMADI, Mar. 29th, 1912.

The case of Professor Santosh Chandra Chatterjee of Rajshahi.

17. Referring to the case of Babu Santosh Chandra Chatterjee, a Professor of the Rajshahi College, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 30th March urges the Educational authorities of Eastern Bengal to withdraw the order of suspension against the Professor without delay, in view of the ensuing administrative changes. BASUMATI, Mar. 30th, 1912.

The case of Babu Santosh Kumar Chatterji, a Professor of the Rajshahi College.

18. Referring to the case of Santosh Kumar Chatterji, a Professor of the Rajshahi College, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 28th March says :— SANJIVANI, Mar. 28th, 1912.

Even the Divisional Commissioner has, after a departmental enquiry, pronounced Santosh Babu to be innocent and taken the Deputy Superintendent of Police to task for riding his bicycle without a light on an embankment at night. In spite of this, Santosh Babu continues in a state of suspension. We have, more than once, reported cases showing how the Government of Eastern Bengal treated students and teachers. No wonder, therefore, that Santosh Babu should receive such treatment. The old order will, however, soon give place to a new one, and we hope that then justice will be done to a learned and popular Professor like him.

The writer next goes on to relate how the police and officials at Rajshahi are persecuting the students and Professors of the college, on the grounds that the Professors walk in numbers on the embankment thus causing obstruction to Deputy Magistrates in their walks, and that the students fought in a theatre. The students were one day made to stand in the sun for nearly three hours for the purpose of identification by police-witnesses. It is rumoured that a report has been submitted to the Government against the management of the native Principal of the College. The writer next takes exception to the manner in which Maulvi Golam Tazdani, a Professor of the College, has been compelled by Babu Kalimohan Sen, the local Land Acquisition Deputy Collector, to vacate his house on two hours' notice.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

HITAVARTA, Mar. 31st, 1912.

Calcutta elections.

19. The way in which votes were secured at the last Municipal Election in Calcutta and all the unfair means resorted to to collect the same, could not but inspire the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 31st March with hatred for the elective system. It is said that the voters were not only induced but sometimes threatened with injuries to give the votes.

MUHAMMADI, Mar. 29th, 1912.

Complaints of Hedjaz pilgrims.

20. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th March refers to certain proposals recently brought forward in the Bombay Legislative Council by Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmad for the benefit of Hedjaz pilgrims, and while lamenting the rejection of those proposals and thanking Government for what it has already done for the comfort of these pilgrims, thinks Government should bestir itself more actively towards helping these men. Specially is this help needed in the matter of compelling shipowners to announce their fares sufficiently early and of looking after the housing of the pilgrims at Bombay and freeing them from the molestation by the 'brokers.'

(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.

MOSLEM HITAISHI, Mar. 29th, 1912.

A railway complaint.

21. Writing in the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 29th March, one Nurul Husain of Kasmipuri, complains in connection with the projected Singhjain Fulchari Railway, that the land-acquisition work is causing grave dissatisfaction among Musalmans. Compensation is being awarded unfairly to Hindus as compared with Musalmans. Hindu proprietors' lands are being valued at higher figures than lands similar in all respects, but held by Musalmans. Furthermore, in notices calling for objections to compensation awards, the Bengali terms used are different in the case of Hindus and Musalmans, the former being addressed in terms of respect denied to the latter. The root of all this mischief lies in the fact that all the employés of the Railway are Hindus. The Mymensingh Anjuman, the Jamalpur Association and other local Musalmans Associations should bestir themselves in this matter. Let Musalman candidates apply in large numbers when this line is actually opened, as it soon will be.

(h)—General.

STAR OF INDIA. Mar. 29th, 1912.

A Sub-Judge for Motihari.

22. Referring to the prayers of the people of Champaran to the Chief Justice of Bengal, supported by the local Magistrate and the District Judge of Muzaffarpur, for the appointment of a Sub-Judge at Motihari, the *Star of India* [Arrah] of the 29th March wonders how a place without a Judge and Sub-Judge can claim to be called a district, and thinks that the appointment asked for is essentially necessary, as the people of the place have to suffer a good deal in going to other districts to obtain justice.

HITAVARTA, Mar. 31st, 1912.

The promotion of Sub-Judges

23. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 31st March regrets that the Government of India and the Secretary of State should not have approved the proposal of Sir Lawrence Jenkins to appoint Sub-Judges to be Judges of the High Court, and that the recommendation of the Chief Justice to promote the officers for whose work he is held responsible, should not have been listened to. It is, besides, an anomaly that while a pleader who has passed the B.A. and B.L Examinations should be eligible for such appointments in due course while one who after passing the same examinations, begins as a Munsif should be ineligible in spite of his long experience in doing judicial work. No civilized country shows such disregard for its judges as India.

HITAVADI, Mar. 29th, 1912.

Trained lawyers as District Judges.

24. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th March hopes Government will accept Mr. Dadabhoy's proposal, which he intended bringing up before Council, to select Vakils and Barristers as District and Sessions Judges henceforth.

25. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 29th March supports the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhai's proposal to appoint practising pleaders as District and Sessions Judges, on grounds of economy and judicial efficiency.

Pleaders as District and Sessions Judges.

SAMAY, Mar. 29th, 1912.

26. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th March resents the recent appointment of two Civilians (Messrs. Beachcroft and Chapman) as High Court Judges to the exclusion of Barristers and Vakils.

New High Court Judges.

HITAVADI, Mar. 29th, 1912.

27. It is rumoured, writes the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 28th March, that Alipore will cease to be the headquarters of the 24-Parganas district, all its Civil and Criminal Court work being divided between Barrackpore and Diamond Harbour. Many people are asking where the District Judge and the District Magistrate will reside in that case? Alipore is centrally situated in the district. A removal of the headquarters from it will cause great inconvenience to the public, besides inflicting serious loss on Calcutta.

Rumoured abandonment of Alipore.

SANJIVANI, Mar. 28th, 1912.

28. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th March, writing from five years' experience, holds that where the postmaster and postal peons are all Hindus, Musalman newspapers are intentionally not delivered to subscribers. The *Mihir-o-Sudhakar*, if the writer remembers right, drew public attention to cases illustrating this in 1906 The difficulties in the way of the success of the Musalman press are thus artificially aggravated. Let Government attend to the matter.

A postal complaint.

MUHAMMADI, Mar. 29th, 1912.

29. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 29th March regrets that out of four Deputy Magistrates and fourteen Sub-Deputy Magistrates recently gazetted to their appointments in Eastern Bengal, one Deputy Magistrate and two Sub-Deputy Magistrates only are Moslems. Is this the extent of official sympathy with Eastern Bengal Musalmans? Certainly, there are qualified Musalman candidates available among Musalmans, but their ill-star is now in the ascendant.

New Deputy and Sub-Deputy Magistrates in Eastern Bengal.

MOSLEM HITAISHI, Mar. 29th, 1912.

30. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th March thinks the recent Calcutta Municipal Election ought to prove the necessity of separate Musalman representation on local bodies, even to the most convinced opponent of the principle. Four Musalmans stood candidate this time, of whom only one, Khan Bahadur Badruddin Hyder, got elected. That was because no Hindu opposed his candidature. The three other Musalmans were all defeated—one of them being a sitting member. What accounts for all this—for this fact that one Musalman alone represents the lakhs of his Calcutta co-religionists on the Corporation? The causes of this absurd state of things are as follows:—

Need of separate Moslem representation on municipal bodies.

MUHAMMADI, Mar. 29th, 1912.

(1) Hindu voters are numerically preponderant.

(2) Such Musalman voters as there are, are not always shown on the Voters' List, through the apathy or dishonesty of the Hindu Municipal officer. The list for Ward No. 20 this year is a case in point.

(3) Musalman voters are often terrorised by their Hindu employers and sometimes also won over by cajolery.

Let Government now concede special representation for Musalmans on local bodies. Otherwise, their educational and sanitary needs cannot properly be attended to. For the Hindu members who now dominate local bodies are either indifferent or hostile to the Musalman requirements in these respects.

31. The majority of the Biharis, warns the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 31st March, would doubtless be highly displeased if any town other than Bankipur is made the Capital of Bihar The paper is surprised to learn that a number of offices of the new province would be temporarily lodged in Bhagalpur; and asks—Why not in Bankipur?

The new Capital of Bihar.

HITAVARTA, Mar. 31st, 1912.

32. The *Purulia Darpan* [Purulia] of the 1st April objects to the wholesale transfer of all the existing high judicial, executive and educational officers in Manbhum from the place, as calculated to revolutionise the even tenor of its administration, specially at this time of its separation from

Transfer of officers from Manbhum.

PURULIA DARPAN, April 1st, 1912.

Bengal. The writer next extols the virtues of Mr. Samman as Deputy Commissioner of the district and expresses great sorrow at his transfer.

HITAVADI, Mar. 29th, 1912.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. R. Gourlay's new post.

33. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th March warmly acclaims the selection of Mr. Gourlay to be Lord Carmichael's Private Secretary. He is a most amiable and sympathetic official and his appointment will be most popular.

HITAVADI, Mar. 29th, 1912.

Sir Charles Bayley and Eastern Bengal Muslimans.

34. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th March regrets that Sir Charles Bayley, on the occasion of recently opening a Hall for Moslem students in connection with the Dacca College, should have expressed the opinion that the recent progress of education among Eastern Bengal Moslems was due to the Partition. This progress is due to the national awakening among Musalmans all over India, and is general to all Indian provinces. In fact, the progress has been faster in other provinces than in Eastern Bengal. Besides, it was improper for Sir Charles to create ill-feeling against the modification of the Partition among Moslems by a remark of this nature, a modification announced by the King-Emperor himself.

HITAVADI, Mar. 29th, 1912.

Sir Charles Bayley praised.

35. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th March warmly thanks Sir Charles Bayley for his recent generous grants of money to certain educational and municipal institutions at Dacca and Comillah, and points out that Sir Lancelot Hare some time ago refused help earnestly asked for by the Dibrugarh townspeople to save their town from erosion by the river. People have not yet forgotten that, and are consequently extremely grateful to Sir Charles.

MUHAMMADI, Mar. 29th, 1912.

Lord Carmichael.

36. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th March cordially welcomes Lord Carmichael as a statesman of established reputation, to whom the people hopefully look for a successful establishment of the new regime. May his success in his new sphere of work enhance his reputation.

HITAVADI, Mar. 29th, 1912.

Lord Hardinge and Calcutta students.

37. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th March warmly praises Lord Hardinge for his interest in the welfare of Calcutta students, as evinced by his recent visit to some of their boarding-houses. It is to be hoped that His Excellency's sympathy and amiability, which were greatly appreciated by the students, will be imitated by other high officials.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SANJIVANI, Mar. 28th, 1912.

The use of non-official majority in Legislative Councils.

38. The non-official majority in the Provincial Legislative Councils, writes the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 28th March, is generally ineffectual, for the reason that all the non-official Members of a Council belonging to different creeds and interests seldom unite to defeat the Government. But now it appears that even if they do unite, their effort will be fruitless. Recently, the non-official Members of the Madras Council defeated the Government on a question of granting larger aids to secondary schools, but the Government has refused to act according to the resolution thus passed by a non-official majority.

SATYA SANATAN DHARMA, Mar. 26th, 1912.

Compulsory Education Bill.

39. Rejection of Mr. Gokhale's Bill has, writes the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 26th March, reflected in an unfavourable light the picture of the Government that boasts so much of its affection for the subjects.

Before reproducing the memorable speech, which will go down as an invaluable legacy to posterity, of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale who has unprejudiced and equal regard for the interests of his brethren as well as foreigners, the paper tells its readers how some of the popular representatives adopted the policy of blindly supporting the authorities and did not dare support a patriotic and popular measure even in the farce of a debate, thus illustrating India's great moral weakness.

The Hon'ble mover, as well as the entire educated community, were sure that the Bill would be thrown in the waste paper-basket like any other

measure aiming at India's greatest good, still it would have given some consolation to the people if their representatives had not gone to the opposite side.

The case is of course different with those, says the paper, who are not acquainted with our language and sentiment, mode of living and the religious views and state of society, or those who, though knowing all these, are obliged to show ignorance on account of their subordinate position; but it is painful to see one injuring one's own interests and opposing one's own friends without any ground.

BASUMATI, Mar. 30th, 1912.

The debate on the Elementary Education Bill.

40. In the course of a long article, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 30th March gives a short account of the debate in the Supreme Legislative Council on the Elementary Education Bill, and remarks as follows:—

It is evident from Sir Harcourt Butler's speech that he fully agrees with Mr. Gokhale as regards the necessity and utility of universal education, but he is unwilling to resort to compulsion for the attainment of that end. It is a pity that he does not realize the necessity of compulsion in this matter.

Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis said: "Doubts have been expressed about the utility of rudimentary knowledge among the working classes." But is there any instance of universal primary education proving injurious to the working classes? If not, why should it be injurious to the working classes? However that may be, Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis and Mr. Dadabhoy opposed the Bill mainly on financial grounds. But Mr. Gokhale had already shown that the financial difficulty against giving effect to the Bill would not be so insurmountable as might be imagined. Sir Harcourt Butler's point that Mr. Gokhale had not taken the cost of maintaining a staff of Inspectors into account in his figures, does not hold water; for this cost would not come to much and never exceed half a crore of rupees annually. As regards the supposed difficulty of finding teachers Sir Harcourt should find no difficulty in finding them in any number provided the teaching is restricted, as it ought to be and as Mr. Gokhale had proposed, to reading, writing and arithmetic, and not extended to the fashionable subjects of physics, chemistry, hygiene, agricultural science and so forth.

Mr. Sharpe's estimate of the cost of building huts for Elementary Schools is too high and can be very much reduced without harm.

Sir Harcourt Butler's reference to the innumerable creeds and communities and various dialects in India was quite irrelevant, and showed the weakness of his contention. Students belonging to all the creeds and communities are already receiving education together in the same school or college. As regards imparting education in different dialects, there can possibly be no difficulty in teaching the boys of a place in the dialect of that place. Want of female *Gurus* cannot be a bar to universal primary education in this country, for unlike England male teachers are very cheap in this country. The *purda* system and early marriage no doubt stands against universal education of girls, but Mr. Gokhale did not want to extend the provisions of his Bill to girls for the present.

Mr. Sharpe and Sir Harcourt Butler's ignorance of Hindu *shastras* is responsible for their idea that the ignorance of the Indian public is the effect of their social customs.

The Hindu *shastras* nowhere forbids giving secular education to the lower classes or even to females. On the contrary, a study of the *Dharma Shastras* make it evident that a large proportion of them used formerly to receive education.

HITAVADI, Mar. 29th, 1912.

Mr. Gokhale's Bill.

41. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th March regrets the defeat of Mr. Gokhale's Bill, but thinks his purpose has been partially attained in that he has elicited from Government an assurance that Government, too, is working towards the end his Bill had in view. Let Mr. Gokhale persist, as he said he would persist, with his proposal to stop indentured labour and he will yet win the day. All India expectantly looks to the coming of that day.

SULABH SAMACHAR, Mar. 29th, 1912.

Elementary Education Bill.

42. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 29th March writes:—

The rejection of the Elementary Education Bill was, in the opinion of some people, a foregone conclusion, for Government always rejects private Bills, say these people.

This is most captious criticism—worthy of people who are determined to find fault with Government. The truth is, in the present case, Government is itself working to the end aimed at by Mr. Gokhale and so it did not want to create discontent among certain sections of the public by adopting his Bill. We also are in favour of seeing the present efforts of Government to extend mass education on a voluntary basis in operation for some time longer, before resorting to compulsion. As regards the question of an education cess, the levy of this cess will be a difficult matter in practice. As it is local bodies display great reluctance to impose extra taxation to carry out urgent sanitary works—like water-supply, for example, in Bengal. What is the hope then that an education rate will be more popular?

Mass education is now reaching classes of the population in India never before illumined by the light of knowledge. And England resorted to compulsion at a stage when voluntary education had benefited a much higher proportion of the population than is now educated or literate in Bengal. It is one of the serious defects of Mr. Gokhale's Bill that it makes no provision for the education of girls—which is as much necessary as that of boys. The Bill may become necessary 20 or 30 years hence, but not now.

HINDI BANGAVASI, April 1st, 1912.

Mr. Gokhale's Education Bill.

43. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's proposed measure of compulsory education is, in the opinion of the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 1st April, unreasonable and against the natural course of things, for compulsion in education is wholly undesirable, especially under the existing circumstances when the present system of education is spoiling many people, inasmuch as after a little education they give up their ancestral occupations, hanker after clerical service and have no regard for society and religion.

The journal is at one with the Education Member who said that the Education Bill, if passed, would become a source of oppression to the common people.

In conclusion, the journal requests Mr. Gokhale not to attempt for what is unnatural and impossible.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SATYA SANATAN DHARMA, Mar th, 1912.

The Gaekwar.

44. In case of a Government, be it monarchical, bureaucratic or parliamentary, political artifices in some form or other are invariably at work and, therefore, they give rise to no surprise, writes the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 26th March; but it is astounding to notice the same artifices and selfishness among the educated public of a nation that is proud of liberty.

The free-born Britons are, these days, playfully throwing mud on His Highness the Gaekwar. No sooner His Highness came to know of his little shortcoming in the Delhi Durbar than he hastened to express his regret in suitable terms, and the King-Emperor, as became His Majesty, pardoned him. The matter (should have) ended there. Where one would have expected the exercise of passion we see kindness and forgiveness but where the latter were expected, that is among the public, we are astonished to find the former, and the fact that this agitation (of the British public) has had some effect on the Government is a matter of greater astonishment.

To show that not only the Indians but many men of light and influence, in England too, bear testimony to the Gaekwar's loyalty to the throne and his love for his subjects, the paper quotes the remarks of Mr. Rowland(?) in appreciation of His Highness and concludes with the following observation:—

We do not believe that, at the instigation of those who have some imaginary allegations against the Maharaja of Baroda, the Government will ever do anything contemptible. But certain changes are noticed in His Highness's powers and administration, which the general public views with concern. We hope that the liberal British Government will remove the suspicion, and will not in any way let anything happen which may give rise to unrest.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Daily Bharat Mitra, Mar. 31st, 1912.

Miss Pankhurst.

45. Seeing that Miss Pankhurst's letter was read the other day in a meeting of the suffragettes although a warrant is out to arrest her, the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 31st March asks the Anglo-Indians, who blame the people of this country for not helping the police, to reflect on this fact in their leisure, for is it possible that Miss Pankhurst is at large without the help of her countrymen?

Nayak, Mar. 18th, 1912.

The food question.

46. Referring to the decadence of *swadeshi*, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 18th March takes Babudom to task for running after politics while it is unable to help their countrymen in earning even a handful of rice, or make any effort to make the malaria-stricken villages in the country habitable. Now, the removal of the Capital will destroy the monopoly of the Bengalis in the public service, a division of the Calcutta High Court will destroy the Bengali's supremacy in the bar, for steps will surely be taken to make English barristers supreme in the bar of the Bankipur High Court; if a Medical College is established at Bankipur, Bengalis must give place to others in the medical profession, and the proposed abolition of the Sibpur Engineering College, will lead to an enlargement of the Bankipur Engineering school, and consequent destruction of the monopoly of the Bengalis in the Engineering profession. What are the Babus now doing to make good this prospective loss of service and professions to their children? How will their children earn their livelihood? Events during the last six years ought to have convinced them of the futility of begging at the door of Englishmen. Renounce politics and apply yourselves to the more urgent work of supplying food to the stomach.

Nayak, Mar. 30th, 1912.

A slap.

47. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 30th March writes:—

Bravo! Lord Hardinge. We do not know in what terms to express our admiration of you! May you be as famous as Mahabir, may you be immortal. What a slap! Never before did any one give Bengal Civilians such a monkeyish slap on the cheek. Bravo! Bravo! This is indeed a slap.

Do you know what has happened? The Civilians rushed this Bill through the dying Bengal Council, against the wise advice of those who suggested that it should be taken up in the new Bihar and Orissa Council. But Sir William Duke's Council could not deny itself the plasure of biting even when dying. Now the Viceroy has vetoed the Bill, or at least it will die a natural or rather unnatural death, if the Viceroy does not signify his assent to it by the 1st April, for on that date Curzonial Bengal will be dead and the offspring of a dead mother can never be alive. That is why we are lost in admiration of Lord Hardinge's cunning.

No wonder the *Statesman* and the *Englishman* are seriously incensed with His Excellency. The former in a threatening tone says if Lord Hardinge insults the Civilians, they will make the task of governing India difficult for him. Well, what can the Bengal Civilians, if angry, do to harm Lord Hardinge? They cannot touch even a hair of his head. He has given you the slip. The day is gone when the Bengal Civilian and the Calcutta Anglo-Indian, having the Viceroy in the hollow of their hands, used to annoy him Henceforth you must silently put up with these slaps. The *Statesman*, baffled in its new love, is quite beside itself with anger—the *Englishman* is more restrained. For ourselves, we merely see the fun and enjoy it.

Daily Bharat Mitra Mar. 30th, 1912.

Lord Crewe and Mr. Montagu on Provincial autonomy.

48. The *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 30th March has put the substance of the utterances of Lord Crewe and Mr. Montagu side by side, to show the difference in their views regarding the passage in the Government of India's despatch referring to Provincial autonomy, and is surprised to see such an important passage admitting of different interpretations.

Hitavarta, Mar. 31st, 1912.

A threat not carried out.

49. Referring to the recent meeting of the Anglo-Indian Press in Calcutta to protest against the remarks of Lord Crewe condemning their criticism of the Delhi announcements, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 31st March asks if the *Englishman* and the *Statesman* did not write inflammatory articles against Lord

Hardinge and Lord Crewe, and regrets that the threat held out by the latter has not been carried out.

NAYAK. Mar. 27th, 1912.

Comments on the absence of Dr. Rashbehari Ghosh and Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose from the recent Town Hall Meeting.

50. We had the idea, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 27th March, that Lord Hardinge was a very clever man. But now we see that he, too, does foolish things. If he had called Surendra Babu and brought his influence to bear on him, the entire Town Hall outcry would have been avoided. Favour mollifies the Babu, robs him of all his fire. A clever and opportune stroke of policy is enough to put an end to all troubles.

All Calcutta is filled with the rumour that Dr. Rashbehari and Babu Bhupendra Nath had been influenced from above and hence absented themselves from the Town Hall meeting. Although we do not vouch for the correctness of this rumour, the absence of these two gentlemen from the meeting is striking, because they work all the day in the High Court. His Excellency could have mastered the situation had he taken the trouble to influence a few more men.

BASUMATI, Mar. 30th, 1912.

A cartoon.

51. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 30th March, publishes a cartoon under the heading "The Delhi boons are all rot with only a glitter outside", in which Babu Surendra Nath Banerji is caricatured as a bearded old man in shirt and trousers, and holding a Delhi *laddu* in his hand from which he has bit off a portion to his great grief and bewilderment, for he finds it full of rotten and poisonous things within. In discomfiture he gives an expression to his sorrow to T. P. (Manager of the *Bengalee* newspaper) and Bhupen (The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu) who sympathise with him, specially on the prospective loss to the Ripon College.

NAYAK. Mar. 29th, 1912.

The Delhi changes—gains and losses.

52. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 29th March writes:—

Calcutta now losses its pride of place. No longer will it be the Capital of India, no longer will any Viceroy permanently stay here. No matter whether Delhi or Simla becomes the Capital, Calcutta is in any case robbed of her glory. We must reckon the losses and gains now. With Delhi as the Capital—

(1) The Urdu language will receive a great fillip. Next to English, Urdu will become the language of polite society. The conceited Babus of Bengal do not know that through contact with English civilization, Urdu has made greater progress than Bengali literature. Sir Syed Ahmed laid the foundation of progress in Urdu. Its literature now boasts of good histories and good poetry. Its is a language which extends from Peshwar and Kashmir to Hyderabad and Bhagalpur. Throughout this immense area, Urdu is the language of polite society, and with Delhi as the Capital its dignity is bound to be greatly enhanced.

(2) The influence of the Aligarh party will be increased. Educated India will now understand what a great work was begun by Sir Syed Ahmed when he founded the Aligarh College. Already, even with Calcutta as the Capital, Aligarh Musalman students occupy the formost place among educated Indians. Their influence is sure to increase when Delhi becomes the Capital. Aligarh Musalmans will henceforth exercise the undisputed sway over educated Indians that Bengali Hindus have hitherto done. They will keep the Government of India under their thumb. Gradually, a time may come when the Government will stand in dread of Musalmans.

(3) The importance of Rajasthan will be increased. Hindu and Moghul ettiquette will again come into favour. Bengali influence will diminish correspondingly. The transfer of the Capital will thus hit both the Bengali "Babus" and the unofficial European community of Calcutta. Then both the Viceroy's objects will be fulfilled.

If these assumptions are correct, there are three ways in which we can defend ourselves :—

(1) The Bengali Musalman community has been brought to its senses. Many of them are willing now to act in co-operation with the Hindus. We must try to seize this opportunity to promote good feeling between Hindus and Musalmans, so that we may act in unison. Hindus must be prepared to

concede all that Musalmans claim. On the other hand, Musalmans must favour all Hindu agitations. In the Legislative Council, Hindu and Moslem votes must be cast together.

(2) The unofficial European community in Bengal understand now that they will be ignored in future, unless they act in co-operation with the Hindus and Musalmans of Bengal. It is the bounden duty of Hindu and Moslem leaders of Bengal to take advantage of this, and promote unity with the unofficial Europeans of Bengal. Lord Ripon once in the House of Lords remarked that a union of the European and Indian communities in Bengal may succeed in crippling Government utterly. This was a most prescient remark. Government has so far not afforded any opportunity for such a union but now Lord Hardinge has. Let not this good opportunity be missed.

(3) Bengalis must give up hopes of employment in the public service in the future. They must betake themselves more and more to trade. Service was making Bengalis too much of a homekeeping people and dulling their wit and wisdom. They must now learn Hindi and Urdu, become Hindusthanis, so to speak, and spread themselves all over India as traders. So long Calcutta used to be the centre from which the rest of India derived new ideas and culture. With Delhi as the Capital, Bengalis must act as hawkers of those ideas and that culture all over India, selling their intelligence and wisdom and cunning.

Lastly, Surendra Babu must henceforth act in consultation with all parties, if he is to preserve his leadership. People now can think and speak for themselves, and have therefore to be reckoned with. The day of unquestioning submission is past.

The transfer of the Capital.

53. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th March writes that the glory of Calcutta has now departed. This is the city which saw the humble beginnings of British rule, and has since then been associated with all the might and majesty of that rule. Naturally, therefore, Englishmen lament the change and so do Bengalis, who actively assisted the English in building up their rule. Loyal subjects, however, as we are, how can we protest against a change announced by the King-Emperor?

HITAVADI, Mar. 29th, 1912.

The departure of Lord Hardinge from Calcutta.

54. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 29th March bids adieu to Lord Hardinge with a heavy heart, and is anxious about the future of Calcutta which owes its prosperity and greatness to the combined efforts of Englishmen and Bengalis. The hope held out by His Excellency in his Calcutta University Convocation speech, of the likelihood of his visiting Calcutta now and then, is merely a soother. He has left Calcutta for good, but he should know that his name will ever be uttered with mourning by the inhabitants of Calcutta.

SAMAY, Mar. 29th, 1912.

Provincial Redistribution.

55. The new arrangements which are to come into force to-morrow, though final (for the present), cannot, says the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 31st March, be so for good, for nothing in nature is final, and that although the Governor General may not like to make all the changes which are desirable, the following redistribution of territories would be beneficial to all concerned. Orissa should go to Madras, Sindh to Punjab, Berar and Marathi-speaking districts of the Central Provinces to Bombay; and the Hindi-speaking districts of the Central Provinces with Bihar should form a separate Presidency.

DAILY BHARAT MITRA. Mar. 31st, 1912.

Advice to Bengalis.

56. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th March hopes that Government will yet include the outlying Bengali-speaking districts in the new Bengal Presidency, and exhorts Bengalis, who have hitherto set an example to the rest of India of devotion to politics, to betake themselves to commercial and industrial pursuits. That is the only way in which they can save their future.

HITAVADI, Mar. 29th, 1912.

The 1st of April.

57. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 30th March writes that the 1st of April will be a memorable day, as sacred in its way as the 30th of *Aswin*. Let the day henceforth be observed solemnly and observed with public rejoicings.

JASOHAR, Mar. 30th, 1912.

Lord Hardinge's Council speech.

58. The most important point in the closing speech of Lord Hardinge in the Legislative Council is, in the opinion of the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 29th March,

DAILY BHARAT MITRA. Mar. 29th, 1912.

that which related to the Anglo-Russian Convention, for in it the paper reads a hint of a war between England, Russia and Germany.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA, Mar. 27th, 1912

Appreciation of Lord Hardinge's closing speech in the Supreme Council.

59. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 27th March has unstinted praise for Lord Hardinge's closing speech, in the last meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council, breathing highminded generosity and a spirit of sympathy, and hopes that during his term of office he will take steps to remove the intellectual darkness of this country, to improve its sanitation and, in short, to bring back life and light to its inhabitants.

JASOHAR, Mar. 23rd, 1912.

Nawab Salimulla's speech.

60. Referring to Nawab Salimulla's anti-Hindu speech in the recent meeting of the All-India Moslem League in Calcutta, the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 23rd March says:—

We presume that His Nawabship does not consider the British Government altogether foolish and wanting in political acumen. At least, the last five years' experience has taught the Government of India that public opinion is sure to grow against an injustice, and that the massive discontent thus formed will generally vent itself in anarchical outbursts and unrest. The Nawab Bahadur must be singularly lacking in statesmanship if he thinks that the Government will, under the circumstances, always be guided by a policy of partiality and support injustice. The world has outgrown the stage in which a Government could be a puppet in the hands of any one community.

HITAVADI, Mar. 29th, 1912.

The Asquith Ministry.

61. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th March would not like the prospect of a downfall of the Asquith Ministry. It would mean a revival of the Curzon policy in India, the indefinite postponement of Home Rule, and might also affect the recent Delhi announcements.

HITAVARTA, Mar. 31st, 1912.

Retrospect.

62. In its retrospect of the Indian year which ended on the 18th March the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 31st idem, gives to the Revolution in China, resulting in the present form of its Government without any bloodshed worth the name, the first place in the occurences of that year and recalls the warning of Napolean not to awaken the Chinese monster. The warning, says the paper, was unheeded by the European Powers which are, therefore, responsible for arousing that monster which has certainly changed the course of the world's history.

The next in importance is the downfall of Persia, which lost its independence last year, and the future administration of which will be carried on, not so much in the interests of the people as in that of its two great neighbours. No doubt the English Statesmen want to maintain the integrity and independence of Persia, but they want that not for the good of Persia; the object is to avoid a direct contact with another Great Power. The earth-hunger of Russia, however, remains unsatiated, and if events have their present course a terrible conflagration, in which both Persia and Afghanistan would be consumed, is inevitable. The north-western frontier of India would be shaken to its foundation, and the Himalayas will resound with the notes of the war-drum. There is only one event which may prevent it, and that is the explosion of the powder mazagine in Europe, which, considering its present political situation, may virtually be said to be sitting on a dynamite store requiring only a spark to cause the explosion.

The third event of importance during the year under review, was the slight shown to the Moslem faith. The events in Persia and Tripoli have made it clear that no Christian Power would take up arms against another Christian Power on behalf of a non-Christian country, in spite of treaties, etc., with the latter.

The article is closed with a review of domestic events such as the Abor Expedition, the Royal visit, rejection of Mr. Basu's Bill, etc.,

SATYA SANATAN DHARMA, Mar. 26th, 1912.

Bande Mararam in Hindi.

63. The *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 26th March contains a metrical version in Hindi of Bankim Babu's famous " Bande Mataram " song.

SATYA SANATAN DHARMA, Mar. 26th 1912.

A Song.

64. The *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 26th March has the following song:—

Jagadamba (world's Mother) has incarnated Herself:

Meditate you all on her matchless beauty, essence of National Awakening;

Royal crown shines on the head and Vaijyanti necklace round the neck;
Eight arms (she was full of prowess and holding four weapons—
The quoit of national Education and the sword of *swadeshi*;
The trident and mace of Boycott;
Riding on the Lion of the Country's (national) pride.
The powerful lion kills and devours Hostility to the country;
And the Mother destroys the Wicked, Poverty and Weakness.

Uriya Papers.

A monster meeting at Cuttack.

Utkaldipika, Mar. 23rd, 1912.

65. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 23rd March reports that a meeting of nearly 4,000 people was held in the Cuttack Municipal park on the afternoon of the 17th instant, at the instance of the Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E., who called it with a view to ascertain the trend of popular opinion regarding the provisions in the Orissa Tenancy Bill as to the maintenance of records. The people assembled, unanimously condemned these provisions in the Bill and resolved to wire to the Bengal Government, the Governor-General in Council and the Secretary of State, praying for their omission from the Orissa Tenancy Act.

Comments on the the Cuttack Collector's remarks on nationality.

Utkaldipika, Mar. 23rd, 1912.

66. Referring to certain remarks of Mr. Egerton, District Magistrate, Cuttack, in a speech delivered by him on the occasion of unveiling the statue of the late Rai Radhanath Rai Bahadur, a Uriya poet, as to the poet's nationality, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 23rd March observes that although the Bengalis naturalised in Orissa do not call themselves Uriyas, they should, to all intents and purposes, be regarded as Uriyas, and Mr. Egerton erred when he called the late poet a foreigner. As soon as the authorities recognize this fact, all discord regarding nationality in Orissa will come to an end.

Comments on the report of the Revision Settlement in Orissa.

Utkaldipika, Mar. 23rd, 1912.

67. Commenting on the Government resolution on the revision settlement in Orissa for the year ending on the 30th September 1911, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 23rd March observes that the grievances of the general public and inconveniences felt by them, find no room in the report of the Settlement Officer and, consequently, the Government has to express an *ex parte* opinion on the report. Had it come to the notice of Government how many *khatians* were brunt down for want of punctual attendance of parties at the Settlement Camps, how much fine was realized from them for default in attendance, and how much expense they had to incur by being compelled to purchase court-fee stamps and, over and above, what troubles they had to undergo by being detained in Settlement Camps, the opinion of Government regarding the distribution of *khatians* in central places would have been otherwise. The main object of the revision settlement is to settle disputes, and the Government admits that its operations have increased the number of suits. Even under such circumstances, the Government is satisfied with the settlement operations instead of finding fault with them, simply on the ground that the additional expenditure on their account is made good by the sale of court-fee stamps, and is not a burden on the public exchequer! In conclusion, the editor prays Government to do away with the maintenance of records department, and thereby secure the gratitude of the people of Orissa.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,
Bengali Translator.

Bengali Translator's Office,
The 6th April 1912.

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OF

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FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 6th April 1912.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.

[*As it stood on 1st January 1912.*]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 48, Brahmin	1,500 to 4,000
2	"Bengalee"	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Surendra Nath Banerji and Kali Nath Roy.	6,500 to 8,500
3	"Hindoo Patriot" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 44, and Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, pleader, Small Cause Court, also contributes.	800 to 1,000
4*	"Indian Echo" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Kunju Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha...	600
5	"Indian Empire" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Kishori Mohan Banerji and H. Dutt ...	2,000
6	"Indian Mirror" ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,000 to 1,500
7	"Indian Nation" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Noresh Chandra Sarbadhikari and Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari.	1,000
8	"Musalman" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	A. Rasul and M. Rahman	1,000 to 1,500
9	"Reis and Rayyet" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 61 years ...	400
10	"Telegraph" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Satyendra Kumar Bose	2,000
11	"Comrade" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Mr. Mahomed Ali, B.A. (Oxon.), age 30 years.	2,500

* Has not been published for the last six months, and most probably it will not be published again.

I.—Foreign Politics.

545. Discussing Persian affairs, the *Comrade* says that while Lord Morley recognised on a previous occasion the legitimate character of Moslem sympathies in India with Moslems in trouble abroad, the Viceroy sets his seal on that *legitimatio* by referring on so public and important an occasion to "external affairs in which the interests of a very large and influential section of the community are sentimentally, though indirectly, affected." When Lord Hardinge, who is not unfamiliar with Islam elsewhere, has done this, the journal trusts he would follow it up with a clear intimation to His Majesty's Government that if Great Britain wishes to strengthen still more the undoubted loyalty of Indian Mussalmans she should show in the future a more unmistakeable leaning towards Islamic States, and should for the present refrain from pressing peace on Turkey on terms which a self-respecting Power cannot be expected to accept. In fact, even while the war is in progress, England can endear herself to the Moslem subjects of His Majesty by checking the masterfulness of Lord Kitchener in Egypt, where, it appears, neither treaty obligations, nor international law are being respected, and by asserting herself in the cause of peace and justice if any of the Balkan States take advantage of Turkey's difficulties and provoke her beyond endurance.

The Viceroy on Turkey and Persia.

Comrade, 30th Mar. 1912.

II.—Home Administration.

(a)—*Police.*

546. Referring to the transfer of Police officers to the new province of Bihar and Orissa, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that there is an announcement to the effect that "Khan Bahadur Mushurral Huq, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Calcutta, has been transferred to Patna." These four lines of print open up a long vista of speculation. So far as the public are aware, after the conclusion of the Midnapore damage suits this Khan Bahadur, Rai Bahadur Lal Mohun Guha, and Mr. D. Weston were relieved of their executive duties and deputed to work of a clerical nature. It was stated that the first two were attached to the office of the Inspector-General of Police. Now, however, comes the beautifully vague notification which unfortunately the people cannot make out. Are they to take it that Khan Bahadur Huq was all this time serving as a Deputy Superintendent in Calcutta? If so, whether in the Bengal or the Calcutta Police? In what capacity, again, is he going to Patna—as a clerk or as a live Deputy Superintendent of Police? The journal hopes the Bengal Government will kindly enlighten the public on these points.

Transfers to the new province of Bihar and Orissa.

Amrita Bazar Patrika 30th Mar. 1912.

547. Referring to the case against Babu Santosh Chatterji, professor of the Rajshahi College, the *Telegraph* publishes the following:—"India is by all accounts a land of surprises; and a better illustration of this can hardly be found than in a case of Police *versus* Professor. There are, indeed, so many notable features of it that we cannot help noticing them in detail. The 4th of February was a dark night. In the evening of that date several professors of the Rajshahi College, including Babu Santosh Chatterji, M.A., a brilliant scholar and professor of History and Economics, were out for their evening constitutional. They chose the *bund* which runs along the banks of the river Ganges at Boalia to protect the town against the inroads of the river. The top of the *bund* is used by pedestrians, though there is a metalled road at its base which is utilised for vehicular traffic. Mr. Dombal, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, also chose the *bund* for his evening spin instead of the metalled road below to the club. It was dark, as we have said, and so, quite naturally, the walking professors and the biking policeman came into collision. Mr. Dombal, however, got down on his legs, and did not roll down the

Professor Santosh Chatterji and the police.

Telegraph, 30th Mar. 1912.

slope or receive any injury. One should have supposed that he would apologise, as it was by no means right and proper on his part to bike along the narrow *bund* intended for pedestrians on a dark night when the road below lay open to him. But no, he not only took Professor Chatterji to task, but threatened to report him to the Magistrate. After this exchange of hot words, a trivial affair like this should in all conscience have ended. But it is Eastern Bengal where all this is said to have occurred; and so the next thing to happen was the suspension of the Professor, who bye the bye is the idol to the students,—not from regular attendance at the College but from teaching—a procedure which we cannot understand as it was not the professor but the students who were deprived by this means of their lectures in History and Economics. Why and how the Principal could pass this order is more than we can tell. If it had come after the institution of a criminal case and the issue of summons we might have understood its significance. . . Next came the summons on Professor Chatterji to appear before Mr. Milne, the District Officer, on the 23rd following. The case was not, however, taken up till the 26th. On the appointed day the accused duly appeared to answer the charges laid against him by the Deputy Superintendent of Police. But the complainant did not put in an appearance, and in his absence the case should have been struck off. This, however, was not done, but the trial was postponed to the 29th February. Meanwhile Professor Chatterji was asked to see the Magistrate at his bungalow on the 28th February. What transpired at this meeting is not known to the public. It is only supposed that the accused was told by the Magistrate that the Local Government would drop the criminal proceedings against him and hold, instead, a departmental enquiry. Santosh Babu thereupon submitted a representation to the Eastern Bengal Government, praying that if any departmental enquiry were to be held, it should be conducted by the Divisional Commissioner or some other competent officer, but not Mr. Milne who, he suggested, had formed his opinion about it. The next day, that is on the 29th ultimo, the criminal case was duly called on for hearing, but the complainant was again absent, and this time the case was struck off the file and the accused was discharged. The end, however, is not yet in sight. Professor Chatterji next received a notice to appear before the Hon'ble Mr. Monahan, the Divisional Commissioner, with his witness on a certain date. The same notice was also served on Mr. Dombal; and yet a third party was summoned, viz., a Deputy Magistrate, Babu Uma Kanta Roy Chaudhuri, a new-comer to the station, and his chaprasi. But why these two persons were asked to attend, the Boalia public could not at first comprehend. The statements of the complainant and his witness were recorded; the Deputy Magistrate stated that some two months prior to the present occurrence he had collided with certain professors of the College who evidently were a naughty lot; and his chaprasi corroborated his story. Of course, outside the pale of the Indian officialdom no gentleman's word would perhaps be required to be substantiated in a trivial matter like this by the testimony of a low menial—an orderly or a chaparasi. Be that as it may, after two and a half hours' patient hearing Mr. Monahan gave his verdict in favour of the professor and took the police officer to task for having biked on the narrow *bund* on a dark night. This certainly was as it should have been; and here in all conscience the matter should have rested. And perhaps the reader would be surprised to learn that we have not yet done. Why, though the criminal case fell through and the departmental enquiry ended in a victory for the accused, the order of suspension remained operative as before. This action on the part of the Education Department authorities is simply unaccountable, to put it as mildly as we can. The order of suspension in the very beginning, even before the issue of summons, was in itself a curiosity, but its continuance even after the result of the departmental enquiry has been known, is something beyond all comprehension, specially when we consider that it is the students of the Rajshahi College who are suffering. We put it to the Principal and his superiors what compensation they have decided on paying to students, and how can they realise the fees from the latter when they are receiving no lectures on History and Economics. We also ask the learned and Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor of the University, who is so zealous of the reputation of that body, what steps he is going to take in the matter. Is he prepared to show any consideration to the students of the Rajshahi College in History and Economics for the paucity of lectures in these subjects for no fault of

their own? We wish these points to be cleared up by the various authorities concerned. The whole affair smacks so much of the scandalous that it can hardly raise the rulers in the estimation of the subject races. It is for this reason that we urge on the Government to exhibit the other side of the shield, if there is one, or to make what reparations are now possible to make."

The punitive police force.

548. Referring to the imposition of punitive police in Cocanada, Tuticorin, and Tinnevelly, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says it is an ill-return and a monstrous injustice for any responsible Government to make the peaceful and law-abiding citizens suffer for the misdemeanours of other people. Nothing tends to make an alien Government seem so odious to the people as the quartering of punitive police upon unoffending persons. AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 1st Apl. 1912.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

Cadastral survey and settlement operations.

549. Referring to the cadastral survey and settlement operations now in progress in several districts under the provisions of Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, a correspondent of the *Bengalee* says that it has become all the more urgent that Munsiffs should be deputed in larger numbers to the Settlement Department and entrusted with the cases under sections 103A, 105, 105A, and 106. This will not only make the settlement operations more popular, but the Munsiffs, whose promotions are awfully slow, will be too glad to participate in the generous allowances (deputation allowance Rs. 100 and halting allowance Rs. 135), Rs. 4-8 per diem, now so largely enjoyed by the executive officers. BENGALEE, 30th Mar. 1912.

Allegations against Mr. Gordon, Subdivisional Officer.

550. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* publishes the following telegram received from the mukhtears of Maulvi Bazar regarding Mr. Gordon, Subdivisional Officer of Maulvi Bazar:—"Cases are dismissed on flimsy grounds, complainants and witnesses are unnecessarily harassed, while the court sits till late hours at night (9 P.M.). Parties and witnesses are dragged from distant places to his place in the camp. Mukhtears are insulted. The public being terror-stricken dare not complain for fear of harassment. The authorities have been communicated with, but no redress is yet forthcoming." AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 1st Apl. 1912.

Ibid.

551. The *Bengalee* has received a telegram from Maulvi Bazar, dated the 31st March, containing various allegations against the Subdivisional Officer, Mr. Gordon. One of these is that he holds court till 9 P.M., which causes much inconvenience to parties, witnesses, and mukhtears. Another allegation is that cases are dismissed on flimsy grounds. If the allegations are true, it is to be hoped that the officer concerned will mend his ways. BENGALEE, 2nd Apl. 1912.

Remarks of Babu Nanigopal Mukherji, Munsiff of Berhampur.

552. A correspondent of the *Bengalee* writes as follows:—"Will any of the Hon'ble Members of the Bengal Legislative Council be pleased to ask whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the correspondence published in the *Bengalee* of the 28th March, about the unparliamentary remarks of Babu Nanigopal Mukherji, Munsiff of Berhampore, against the Hon'ble Justices of the High Court?" BENGALEE, 2nd Apl. 1912.

The Dacca conspiracy case.

553. Referring to the proceedings in the Dacca conspiracy case and the judgment delivered, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* cannot but congratulate those who have been acquitted, and thanks Their Lordships for the patience and care they bestowed on the hearing of the appeal. AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 3rd Apl. 1912.

The *Matripuja* sedition case.

554. Referring to the so-called *Matripuja* sedition case, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* hopes the decision of Justices Holmwood and Sharfuddin will go some way to cure some Magistrates and Judges of their peculiar frame of mind of still seeing germs of sedition in matters where in fact none exist. Their Lordships held that it was not proved that the accused wrote the pamphlet or that it was published by him. And yet what did the trying Magistrate do? Far from giving the accused the benefit of the doubt to which he was entitled, he passed AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 3rd Apl. 1912.

the heavy sentence of 2 years' imprisonment upon the boy! The Honble Judges, in acquitting the accused, observed that even if the accused were of a seditious turn of mind he would mend his ways. This is just in consonance with the spirit of the famous circular of Lord Minto containing instructions to Local Governments and their subordinates how to bring about cordial relations between the ruled and the rulers. What an amount of needless human suffering might have been avoided if the instructions in question were loyally carried out by his subordinates.

(d)—Education.

BENGALEE, 30th Mar. 1912.

The Dacca University.

555. Referring to an article that appeared in the *Herald* on the subject of the Dacca University, the *Bengalee* writes as follows:—" That there is no intention on the part of His Excellency's Government to adopt a measure of partition is clear enough by now; what misapprehensions there arose in the public mind at the outset has been given a quietus by His Excellency's generous reply to the deputation that waited upon him in connection with this question of a University at Dacca. But we are not inclined to consider His Excellency's assurance that he would permit no measure of partition as either superfluous or unnecessary. For, as we have so often observed in these columns, it is not so much on the idea of a University at Dacca as on the questions of details that the public opposition is mainly based, and whether or not it will ultimately prove to be a measure of partition depends on the working out of these details. Now, as regards these details, the public have prayed that they should be left over to be considered by the new Government that is coming in. Repeated assurances have also been given that these details will be settled on first ascertaining the views of Lord Carmichael's Government thereon. But we would respectfully submit that the voice of the educated public ought also to have a determining effect in settling the details of the scheme. It is well known that no small amount of public opposition was owing to the proposal for a special officer for education in Eastern Bengal. It is unfortunate that the deputation that waited upon His Excellency in connection with the University question failed to elicit any information on this point. We are therefore constrained to observe that His Excellency's assurance that he will permit no measure in connection with the Dacca University that may be interpreted as a measure of partition is not calculated to reassure the public mind as to what the measure may eventually lead to."

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

BENGALEE, 30th Mar. 1912.

Proposed extension of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

556. Referring to the proposal for the extension of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, a correspondent to the *Bengalee* says that a railway line is the chief desideratum. The Khulna District Board seems to be powerless to tackle the problem. The Government should therefore at once come to the rescue and save the trade and industries of the Bagerhat subdivision from impending ruin, either by an extension of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, as proposed last year, or by encouraging private enterprise by offering sufficient guarantee or otherwise, to take up this much-needed railway line without delay.

BENGALEE, 30th Mar. 1912.

The steamer service.

557. Referring to the necessity of running a daily steamer service from Calcutta to Dacca, a correspondent of the *Bengalee* states that a daily service is bound to be profitable, notwithstanding the District Board's disinclination to finance it partly. It is a clear duty of the District Board to see that Dacca is more easily accessible to the people of Manikganj; and the Board can ill-afford to sit quiet after simply making roads, excavating tanks, and sinking wells. If they can run a ferry steamer between Narayanganj and Munshiganj for the convenience of the people of that quarter of the district, there is no reason why one's demand to induce the company to run a daily service should be deemed unreasonable. If, however, the company does not seem to be amenable to the requisition of the Board, the latter may, if feasible, invite any other company to run a daily steamer service.

(h)—*General.*

Removal of the capital.

558. Referring to the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy at the closing session on the subject of the removal of the capital to Delhi and the proposed establishment of a University at Dacca, etc., the *Mussalman* asks :—" Where is then the tranquillity of which His Excellency speaks so much, and where is the *wisdom* of the present policy of the Government of India? We do not of course know well the situation prevailing in other parts of India, but we say this much, that in Bengal there is no tranquillity and His Excellency should change his opinion and should not think so much of the wisdom of the policy of the Government of India. If peace means immunity from bomb-throwing or want of anarchical outbursts, then of course there is peace in the country, otherwise not." MUSSALMAN, 29th Mar. 1912.

Redistribution of boundaries.

559. Referring to an article that appeared in the *Dacca Herald* on the subject of the redistribution of boundaries, the *Bengalee* says that the claims of Cachar and Sylhet to form a part of Bengal should never be set aside. They have, among other things, been for some time the chief centres of culture to the Bengalis. The districts are Bengali-speaking, and the language their people use forms a part of the existing Bengali literature. Associations and connections bind the people of these two neighbouring districts, which are going to be included in the Presidency. One should think under these circumstances the claims of these people to be united to their brethren were such as could not be overlooked. . . . Then there is the case of Goalpara and some parts of the Sonthal Parganas that should for equally weighty reasons be included in the Presidency. Leaving aside all considerations, the desire of these people to be united to the main Indian division of the Bengalis and *vice versâ* is only a touch of human nature. The journal hopes the rulers will see to this and understand that the feeling is as keen as what stirred the partitioned Bengalis. BENGALEE, 29th Mar. 1912.

The Town Hall meeting.

560. Referring to the meeting that was held at the Town Hall on the 26th March, the *Bengalee* says that it was indeed a meeting of all parties, and Mr. E. P. Ghosh, who represented the Christian community, made an admirable speech on the Dacca University question which was greatly appreciated. With regard to the questions discussed, let it be noted that East Bengal condemns with singular unanimity the proposal to establish a University at Dacca. It is not that the people of East Bengal want to have a teaching and residential University with certain safeguards, but they will not have a University at all. If the people in the locality where the University is to be started are opposed to it, that ought to be decisive of the issue. Without local co-operation the University would be a dead failure. BENGALEE, 29th Mar. 1912.

Ibid.

561. Referring to the meeting that was held at the Town Hall on the 28th March last, the *Bengalee* says that it was a meeting of sympathy for Persia and for the constitutional *régime* which has been established there, and an appeal was made to the British Government to preserve, in association with Russia, the integrity and independence of that ancient country. It was a meeting organized by the Muhammadan leaders, but it was attended by Hindus and Muhammadans and was presided over by a Hindu gentleman of great eminence, a recognized leader of his community. The significance of such a demonstration cannot be overestimated. It afforded striking evidence of the growing solidarity of feeling between Hindus and Muhammadans and the eager desire of each community to co-operate with the other. The Hindu community have always shown the greatest sympathy for Persia in her troubles and tribulations and for the constitutional government which has been established there. The recent Town Hall meeting was the crowning expression of their sympathy. The journal is quite confident that it will have a salutary effect upon those relations of good-will and amity between Hindus and Muhammadans, upon which the future of the country so largely depends. There is another aspect of the recent demonstration which cannot be overlooked, and which was dwelt upon with some little emphasis by one of the speakers. The meeting prayed that the constitutional government BENGALEE, 30th Mar. 1912.

recently established in Persia should be given a fair trial. The meeting was thus of the opinion that constitutional government was a good thing for Persia; and if for Persia, why not for India? To hold otherwise would be the gravest reflection on British rule in India; for it would imply that after a century and-a-half of British rule, it was behind the Persian in regard to its political aspirations and its fitness for them. No Hindu or Muhammadan would think of even remotely suggesting such an imputation. It is entitled, therefore, to hold that this Hindu-Muhammadan demonstration was one of approbation of constitutional government for India. It can only hope that the two communities will work together for this great consummation.

BENGALEE, 2nd Apl. 1912.

The Town Hall meeting.

562. Referring to the speech of the Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan, President of the British India Association, on the question of the redistribution of territorial boundaries, the *Bengalee* writes:—"We have no other course left to us than to carry on a systematic and vigorous agitation for the inclusion of the Bengali-speaking people, inhabiting the fringe area, within the Presidency of Bengal; and this we mean to do. We believe in persistency in a good cause, and by the modification of the partition the Government of India and the Secretary of State have shown that they too believe in it. We have not the least doubt that if only we carry on the agitation, as it must, indeed, be carried on, the grievance against which united Bengal has already sent forth her protest will soon be a thing of the past."

MUSALMAN, 19th Mar. 1912.

Special educational officer for Eastern Bengal.

563. Referring to the appointment of a special educational officer for Eastern Bengal, the *Mussalman* says that the Muhammadans of the whole of this Presidency have been praying for a special Muhammadan educational officer with the powers of initiation and control to look after Muhammadan education, for the last four or five years, but the Government has paid no heed to the prayer. Perhaps the stereotyped reason of want of funds stands in the way of Government acceding to it, while funds are not wanting for the appointment of an educational officer for East Bengal or for the establishment of a teaching and residential University at Dacca. The days of autocracy are gone; even benevolent despotism is repugnant to the people of the present-day India. If peace and contentment are to maintained in this land, the administration of affairs of the country must go on according to the wishes of the people. His Excellency Lord Hardinge must bear in mind that his methods are out of date in India. The journal does not know whether His Excellency consulted and got the assent of any Indian or Indians before he launched the scheme. If so, His Excellency would do well to bear in mind that a few sycophants and the *jo hukum* type of people who happen to hold prominent positions, do not represent the people of India and are not in touch with them.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 20th Mar. 1912.

The Provincial Judicial Service and the High Court.

564. Referring to the claims of members of the Provincial Judicial Service to appointments as Judges in the Calcutta High Court, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"The Government of the country will only be doing bare justice to a very deserving class of judicial officers if it would take one or two Subordinate Judges from the Provincial Service and give them seats on the Calcutta High Court Bench. Such a policy will be quite in keeping with the recommendations of the Public Service Commission as we have abundantly shown from a quotation from the report of that body. As to some of the Subordinate Judges at present serving in the Provincial Judicial Service being fully qualified and eligible for discharging the duties of a High Court Judge, we may assert with confidence that there can be no two opinions on the point.

Some even go further and add that many of our Subordinate Judges would prove more efficient High Court Judges than those who may be indiscriminately taken from the ranks of District Judges. One of the absolutely necessary qualifications that a High Court Judge should possess is that his training must be as a lawyer. Now, it cannot be argued with any justification that District Judges under the present system get a regular legal training while serving as Assistant or Joint Magistrates. Even as District Judges they do not get proper legal training, for the simple reason that they have little or nothing to do with original civil suits, either big or small,

important or otherwise; and unless one gets an experience of original suits, handling them either as a trying court or practising lawyer, he cannot be said to have had a proper legal training. Some of the District Judges, we know, are averse even to civil appellate work and some do not have time to take up civil appellate work because they can barely cope with the Sessions work. Yet in course of time some amongst them may be called upon to perform higher functions in the highest tribunal in the land."

Amrita Bazar Patrika. 30th Mar. 1912.

Mr. A. Ahmed appointed District Magistrate of Balasore.

565. Referring to the retirement of Mr. Agasti and the appointment of Mr. A. Ahmed as District Magistrate of Balasore, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that Mr. Agasti knew the people of Balasore, and they knew him too, and matters went on smoothly and satisfactorily. But Mr. Ahmed has not been in Balasore yet for a month and, within this period, has made himself rather unpopular. One of the complaints against him is that he does not treat his subordinates as he should. This is what an esteemed correspondent writes from Balasore:—

"He treats the officers under him in a manner quite unbecoming to a man of his high official position, education, ability, and experience. At present, we refer to only a few of the points which have come to our notice. We all appreciate his honest endeavours to insist on everything being done punctually; but we strongly object to the offensive attitude he takes towards those officers who have to approach him very frequently on official business. This is hardly compatible with a desire to win the confidence of the public and for the satisfactory performance of the multifarious duties which a District Officer has to do."

Here is another matter which has caused surprise:—

"The post of an Overseer under the District Board having been notified in the public papers and the 18th instant having been fixed as the last day of receiving applications, would it be believed the appointment was conferred on a Muhammadan three days before the appointed date? The Muhammadan gentleman who has been appointed is said to be inferior in qualifications to some other applicants for the post."

Mr. Ahmed owes it to the public and to himself to give a satisfactory explanation of this complaint. Yet another:—

"A vacancy having occurred in the Collectorate in the post of a clerk, Mr. S. K. Agasti, the late District Magistrate, conferred the appointment on a certain person only a few days before his retirement. Mr. Ahmed, however, has cancelled his predecessor's orders and has given the post to another person without giving any reasons for his so doing."

Perhaps Mr. Ahmed has his version to explain the above acts; for the journal has both confidence in and respect for him; if so, it shall be glad to publish it.

Bengalee, 30th Mar. 1912.

The 1st of April.

566. The *Bengalee* has already said that the 1st of April will be celebrated throughout the Presidency of Bengal as the day of the actual modification of the partition. The demonstrations of joy will, it has reason to believe, take the usual forms of processions and public meetings. Resolutions will be adopted thanking the authorities for reuniting the two parts of Bengal and praying that the boon may be completed by including the Bengali-speaking people, inhabiting the fringe area, within the Presidency of Bengal. There will also be resolutions offering a cordial and respectful welcome to Lord Carmichael as the first Governor of Bengal. There is no doubt the celebrations will be universal and national in the truest sense.

Telegraph, 30th Mar. 1912.

Protest meeting at the Town Hall.

567. Referring to discussions at the Town Hall meeting, the *Telegraph* ventures to allude to a grievance which has been keenly felt for a series of years. It refers to the methods of police investigation through a Special Department which came into vogue during the recent troublous times which have since happily disappeared. Without expressing any opinion as to their necessity during the existence of recent troubles, it ventures to think that with the advent of better times there is no further necessity for the continuance of the system in question.

To sum up its desires on the present topics:—(1) Delimitation of territorial boundaries with a view to place the whole of the Bengali-speaking

population under one administration; (2) amendment of the present Council Regulations so as to make the local Council truly representative of the Presidency; (3) a complete decentralization of Bengal in all provincial matters; (4) the maintenance of the status, dignity, and strength of the Calcutta High Court; (5) a proper and adequate system of drainage and sanitation; (6) a proper and adequate system of education embracing all its branches with due regard to the needs and requirements of the Presidency; and 7) improvement in the methods of police investigation.

BENGALEE, 30th Mar. 1912.

Autonomy for Bengal.

568. Referring to an article in the *Empire* on the subject of autonomous self-government, the *Bengalee* wishes to know if it means provincial self-goverment or merely the independence of the Provincial Government in purely provincial affairs. If the latter, let it be distinctly understood that there is nothing in this ideal which can evoke the enthusiasm of the people. Perhaps in some respects, the independence of the Provincial Governments in purely provincial affairs would be a very desirable thing, but in other respects the control exercised by the Government of India is not without its uses and its importance. As the journal has said repeatedly, control of some kind is absolutely necessary in the case of every Executive Government, whether the Government be Provincial or Imperial, and there are only two ways in which this control can be exercised. It must either be control from without or control from within, from above or from below. In the case of the Provincial Government, it must be control either by the Government of India, the Secretary of State and the British Parliament, or it must be control by the people themselves, through their elected representatives in the Councils of the Province. The journal for its part immensely prefers the latter form of control, not only because it would be the only effective and only adequate form of control, but because it is only through such control that the people can realise their national destiny. In such a matter as that of the proposed Dacca University, as the paper has repeatedly said, it is clearly the duty of the Government of India to leave things largely to the decision of the Local Government. But there are other matters, such, for instance, as the separation of judicial and executive functions or Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill, in respect of which the Government of India would be amply justified in taking independent action and in initiating a policy and asking the Provincial Governments to carry it out, because in these cases the people have already expressed their opinion with sufficient clearness and demanded the changes with singular unanimity.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 1st Apl. 1912.

Arrival in Calcutta of Sir Charles Bayley.

569. Referring to the arrival in Calcutta of Sir Charles Bayley on his way to take up his new appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says though it is very well known that Sir Charles succeeded in bringing about peace in East Bengal as the *locum tenens* of Sir Lancelot Hare, yet it must be said with regret that as the permanent ruler of Eastern Bengal and Assam he did not give that amount of satisfaction to the Hindus as was expected of him.

BENGALEE, 2nd Apl. 1912.

Lord Carmichael and some burning problems.

570. Referring to the question of the redistribution of territories, the proposed Dacca University, and Provincial autonomy, the *Bengalee* says that Bengal cannot accept the present redistribution of territories as final. It has no hesitation in saying that it violates the fundamental canon of the Government Despatch of the 25th August last which promises a settlement that shall be "final and satisfactory to all." Where is the finality of a settlement which has evoked a storm of opposition and which bids fair to be a fruitful source of controversy and agitation? How can a settlement be declared satisfactory against which there have been protests from all parts of the country? The terms of the Government Despatch have not been complied with, and the journal is entitled to ask for a revision of the settlement upon the basis of the Government Despatch. As for the proposed Dacca University, no body had thought of it before—the Government of East Bengal did not want it a year ago, and the recent public meeting at the Town Hall has revealed the public feeling on the subject, which is one of thorough disapproval of the University and of the special educational officer. The journal not only wants a larger share of the provincial revenues for provincial purposes, but it wants that the expenditure of these revenues and the general administration should be largely

controlled by the representatives of the people. With Bengal provincial autonomy means not merely the independence of the Provincial Government and its freedom from the strict control and scrutiny of the Government of India, but its subordination to the popular will.

Lord Carmichael, Governor of Bengal.

INDIAN MIRROR, 2nd Apl. 1912.

571. Commenting on the appointment of Lord Carmichael as Governor of the Bengal Presidency, the *Indian Mirror* remarks as follows:—"The Governorship of Madras was a post of comparative ease, and Lord Carmichael might have served his full term of office in that Presidency without such strenuous exertions as his new office must inevitably entail. In exchanging an office of ease for an office of care, as the Bengal Governorship in its first stage must be, Lord Carmichael has shown that high sense of duty and sacrifice which has ever been associated with the foremost British statesmen. . . . ."

Referring to Sir William Duke, the journal continues:—"In welcoming the new *régime*, let us not forget to convey our deep debt of gratitude to one who, during the past nine months, has guided the administration of Bengal with conspicuous ability and with satisfaction to all classes of the community."

The speech of Lord Carmichael.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 3rd Apl. 1912.

572. In referring to the speech of Lord Carmichael on the question of education and sanitation, etc., the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that there are, of course, other equally important matters with which the new Governor will have to contend. The most momentous of them is the proposed autonomous government promised to the Presidency of Bengal. That is the only suitable recompense for the irreparable loss which she has suffered by the dethronement of Calcutta as the capital of the Empire. The question of the redistribution of territories also demands the immediate and serious attention of His Excellency. This matter, it need hardly be said, is sorely troubling the Bengal public.

III.—LEGISLATION.

The Orissa Tenancy Bill.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 1st Apl. 1912.

573. Commenting on the subject of the Orissa Tenancy Bill which has been passed by the Government of Bengal, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that when the measure comes up for discussion in the Council of the new Province, the question arises who will represent the interests of such big zamindars of Orissa as the Maharaja of Burdwan, the Tagore Babus of Jorasanko, Kumar Manmathanath Mitter and others? It is hoped some satisfactory arrangement will be made by the Government of Sir Charles Bayley when he introduces the Bill in his Council; otherwise this will mean a gross injustice to zamindari interests.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Bogra municipal election.

BENGALEE, 20th Mar. 1912.

574. Referring to the Bogra municipal elections, a correspondent to the *Bengalee* says that after the election was over, which lasted about eight hours, it transpired that in certain cases votes were given by proxies and those whose business it was to check the same failed to push through the crowd. The District Magistrate went there and stopped for a few minutes; but he possibly did not suspect any hitch to a free election. At any rate the way in which the election was conducted filled people with many misgivings. The journal has no doubt that the proceedings of the election will attract the attention of the authorities, necessitating a fresh election, if thought necessary.

The Chief of Hoti-Mardan.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 1st Apl. 1912.

575. Referring to the arrest of the Chief of Hoti-Mardan and his confinement in *hajat*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that his is a case which demands the closest scrutiny on the part of both the Government of India and the Secretary of State. From what has already been stated in this connection, as also from the records of the Bombay High Court trial, anyone can form an idea of the hardships imposed on him.

MUSSALMAN, 29th Mar. 1912.

The Calcutta Madrasa.

576. Referring to the state of things prevailing in the Calcutta Madrasa, the *Mussalman* thinks it has done its duty by bringing the condition of the Madrasa to the notice of the Government, and it hopes that the Government too will not fail in its duty by doing what it is called upon to do in the interest of the public and for the reputation of the institution which is associated with the name of the Government.

BENGALEE, 30th Mar. 1912.

The Tata Iron and Steel Works.

577. The *Bengalee* states that the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Kalimati is purely a *swadeshi* enterprise, of which the country may justly be proud.

The journal desires to repeat that the salvation of the country is intimately bound up with the success of the *swadeshi* movement. There are some people who imagine that the *swadeshi* movement was the outcome of the anti-partition agitation, but the journal refutes this statement, saying that it was directed solely against Lord Curzon's colossal blunder. On the contrary, the period of peace that has followed in the wake of the modification of the partition and the restoration of the normal conditions make it necessary as well as eminently desirable for people to continue the movement more vigorously than ever. The excitement which prevailed during the last six years was in one sense favourable for purposes of propagandism, but for constructive work peace and normal conditions are far more necessary and helpful than a period of excitement. The journal advises Indians therefore to utilise to the full the opportunity which the changed conditions of the country afford, and address themselves vigorously to the task of improving their industrial condition. It cannot forget that under modern conditions, industrial weakness is and must be at the root of a nation's weakness in all other respects.

BENGALEE, 2nd Apl. 1912.

Grievances of clerks.

578. Referring to the hardships that the clerks are undergoing under the late Government of Dacca, the *Bengalee* publishes the following article received from a correspondent:—

"I was astonished to find how the poor Bengali clerks were being victimised right and left, some losing their berths at random strokes of the pen, some rendered all of a sudden poorer by the amount of reduction in their salaries, some even not knowing where to go and on what pay to serve the Government for the rest of their lives." The correspondent goes on to say:—

"In this change, the Assam contingent are the worst sufferers and a regular havoc has been done among them by indiscriminate reduction, dismissal, and discharge. It is said that in the Secretariat alone seven men have been discharged without any previous notice, and the pruning-knife has been as lavishly applied in all departmental offices."

L. H. COLSON,

Specl. Asstt. to the Deputy Inspr.-Genl. of Police.

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPT.,
9, ELYSIUM ROW,
The 6th April 1912.

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